their hight. The President's weekly Lavees are attended by crowds-admirers not particularly of Presidents, certainly not of this one, but of Levees. The inducements are wholly of an ethereal character, as is right; but the East Room is a fine Winter promenade when the weather is not too cold-or, if it is, the crowd within corrects to some extent the frost without. I think no levees have been better attended than Mrs. Pierce's.

Dippers, Parties, and Balls cluster thickly. There were some gentlemen, last evening, I believe, who dined at a distinguished Senator's, proceeded thence at 9 to a party at a Cabinet Minister's, and closed the evening at the Ball of one of the great Hotels. At all events, if they failed to partake of this third course, it was not from want of opportunity or invitation. There is a saving of time and of elaboration of costume in thus dispatching one's dissipation with businesslike celerity and method.

If the long blockade of the Treasury by reason of the non-election of a Speaker has kept Washington on half allowance, as was asserted, then, since the blockade is raised, there should not only be the full ordinary supply, but a large arrear of involuntary savings to be now received, disbursed, and eke enjoyed. Not being personally interested, I cannot say how the fact compares with this legitimate deduction from the universally asserted

- Washington is not an intellectual metropolis, in the book-worm's acceptation of the phrase. It were invidious to ask the resident friend you next meet if he has read Macaulay's new volumes, or the belle whom you lead out for the next quadrille if she has read anything whatever. I have been told that the sale of any popular book, unless of the most fragile texture, is smaller in this city than in any other of equal numbers in the country. "The proper study of mankind" is here held to be-not printed pages, at any rate. Yet there is said to be a very refined and intellectual circle of established residents here, but accessible only to a few eminent or fortunate strangers.

Sleighing, which began as an imposition, has degenerated into a bore. The half-dozen boxes on runners, with eight horses' legs in front, which were at first loaned as a favor at \$7 per hour have long since ceased to be hired or desired on any terms. I doubt that they would command fifty cents per hour for even three hours per day. The snow seems at length to comprehend that it has overstaid its welcome, and is making preparations to evacuate the city.

The Potomac is frozen so far as the vision extends, and the carriage-road hence to Alexandria (seven miles) lies directly across and down the noble stream. I presume all the Artillery of the United States might have been drawn on a bee-line in close marching order from the Capitol to Alexandria at any time during the last fortnight. I do not hear that this was ever the case before since this city was founded.

Washington has one scientific association, which meets once per month, and is usually attended by less than fifty people; one literary institution of any note-the Smithsonian-which of course it does nothing to support; and its journals, The National Era excepted, are largely nourished from the Federal Treasury. Of course, their sphere is limited and their influence moderate.

-I was mistaken in stating that the Rev. Mr. CONWAY expected to lose the pastorship of the Unitarian Society here for preaching his sermen on the Moral Aspects of the Slavery Question, or the Rights of Conscience in the premises. That was the inference of a mutual friend, not Mr. C.'s own apprehension. He preached as he thought just, and has no belief that his society will dismiss him for so doing.

-Mr. C. H. McCormick, of "Reaper" renown, has just received at this place his "Grand " Medal of Honor" from the French Exhibition of Industry in acknowledgment of the originality, great merit, and successful working of his machine at the official test. The Medal is of pure gold, of large size, contains some \$125 worth of the shining ore, and is of course faultlessly executed. Being the only one of its class which has reached this continent (for Mr. Goodyear is now a resident of Paris) it has seemed to me worthy of this mention. Our inventors must win more than two such at the next World's Exhibition, if held at any point so accessible as Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856.

The official advices by the Arabia reached here on Monday, and are now pretty well understood in diplomatic circles. Mr. Buchanan expresses some misgivings as to the state of our relations with Great Britain, but they do not seem to be warranted by the facts upon which the opinions mainly rest. He entertained even more serious apprehensions two months ago, and was exceeding exercised as the probable temper of the President's Message, believing it might wield an important influence on the question of peace or war. A few hours before the sailing of the steamer the dispatch from the Department of State, requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton and the dismissal of the three Consuls, had reached him, but sufficient time had not elapsed for the presentation of the official communication. His impressions were, doubtless, formed principally upon previous interviews with Lord Clarendon, in which the extremity that has now come to pass was presented as an alternative by no means remote.

Mr. Buchanan is constitutionally susceptible on delicate points like these, and he may have attached more consequence to the diplomatic phrases of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs than they were intended to convey. Or it is not unlikely he may have adopted as earnest and decisive, language that was employed only to deter our Government from taking the step which it has done. If Lord Palmerston, however, should assume to take an act in dudgeon,, which every sentiment of national dignity demanded, the consequences of that temerity will redound to his own disadvantage, and result in no particular advantage to England. Wall street need take no alarm from these suggestions, for though diplomatic ceremonies may be tempora-rily interrupted, no break in the intercourse of the

two Governments is anticipated here.

Mr. Dallas will start for London as soon as his arrangements can be completed, unless intelli-gence should arrive in the meantime rendering haste unnecessary. There is every reason to suppose that the request made by the President for Mr. Buchanan to remain at his post until a successor arrived was received seasonably enough to prevent his departure from London on the 12th mat, as he contemplated. If any correspondence should ensue upon the Enlistment matter, he would naturally desire to conclude it, and therefore he will be it. he will be likely to see the upshot of the pending

E The objection which was made to Mr. Dallas's confirmation on the day his name was sent to the question, which certain patriots in that chamber consider peramount to all others, and overshadow-

ing every subject new before the American people. Had it been remembered that Mr. Dailas could only act in conformity with the instructions which he should receive from Secretary Marcy, some de gree of nervous excitement might have been saved. The objector and his suite acquiesced very grace-

Mr. Dallas belongs to a stock which loves office for the sake of office, just as some of the Journey-men Union-savers love "the Union for the sake of The family have lived upon office since the year one of this Republic. Military, naval, judicial, diplomatic, executive and legislative places have all got into their clutches. And they cry for "more." An intimation has been made to An intimation has been made to the West End that Mr. Dallas has a son, and that son should be converted into a Secretary of Legation, and thus make the mission a round twenty thousand a year. This nice little arrangement has not been quite completed, nor has the President signified his willingness; but the card of application will be played, whether it should win or lose. Dallas cannot afford to damage the character of his pedigree by sacrificing any chance for pre-ferment, be it small or be it large.

Mr. Buchanan's dispatches express confidence

that the proposition of peace offered to Russia will constitute something more than the mere basis of negotiations. He is clearly persuaded that the prospect of pacification is near at hand, and with such guarantees as will preclude any new rupture after the treaty has been adopted by the contracting parties. Other Ministers of this Government, located at important capitals in Europe, do not concur at all in this expectation. On the contrary, they represent that Russia has given a seeming acquiescence, in order to obtain time and to ren-der her preparations for protracting the war more formidable. Between these conflicting opinions

the public must decide. The election of Printer to the House is considerably embarrassed. There were several absentces from the caucus which nominated Mr. Follett, who do not entirely consider themselves bound by the action on that occasion. There is a strong conviction, too, that so large an amount of patronage as is centered on that particular office should be distributed, and propositions to that effect are now pending which may lead to a consummation. Otherwise the obstacles will be increased rather

than diminished.

Gen. Cullom is beset by hundreds of applicants. The rush exceeds all former experience. He has heard with patience and deference the friends of all these aspirants to patriotic service, and will determine to-night upon whom the eleven appoint-ments in his gift shall be conferred. If the usual appropriation be allowed this year, he will have additional places to give in the Treasury Department.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PRINTER TO THE HOUSE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

The House declined to proceed with the election of Printer to-day, as Mr. Wendell was likely to be chosen by the combined votes of the Democrats, the Southern Americans and stragglers. It is hoped that the combination will be broken up by

I belive Col. French's credentials as Minister of Nicaragua have not been definitively accepted

or rejected. WASHINGTON ITEMS.

rom Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

Mr. L. D. Campbell of Ohio will be tendered the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and

Gen. Cullom's appointments will probably not be announced until Monday. A prominent place was offered to Mr. Henry Clay Mudd, but declined. Gen. Cullom will retain some of the present officers, from public considerations.

The Printing is reconsidered, and will probably

be postponed for new arrangements.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.
In connection with the long-standing discussion relative to the affairs of Central America, and the questive to the affairs of Central America, and the questive to the affairs of Central America. tive to the affairs of Central America, and the ques-tion of consting limits between Costa Rica and Nica-ragua, a new claim has been put in by New-Grenada, laying pretensions to the same boundary which Costa Rica claimed through the instrumentality of the late Ealine Medica, which are the late of the late

Felipe Molina, who published an interesting and com-prehensive work on that subject.

New-Grenada, while expressing her readiness to relinquish all the territory on the coast from Cape Gra-cias a Dies to the extreme south, insists that the tract of land so exclusively claimed by the late Minister of Costa Rica, belongs, and always has belonged to New-

Costa Rica, belongs, and always has belonged to New-Grenada in virtue of titles conferred upon her by former treaties between the Republic of Columbia and the former United Province of Central America.

Mr. Forney is dangerously ill with inflammation of the bowels. His illness is supposed to have been pro-duced by the excitement and over exertion incident upon the discharge of his late duties as Clerk of the House.

Mr. Buchanan in a private letter to a friend in Washington, states that it is his intention, on the ar-rival of his successor to set out for a two months' trip

The tank shop in the Washington Navy Yard was accidentally destroyed by fire this morning. The estimated loss it \$6,000.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1856. Mr. CASS submitted a resolution directing the Com-mitte on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of

an increase of the Navy.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill providing for the public printing, engraving and binding.

The resolution directing the Committee on Finance to prepare and report the General Appropriation bills

ns considered.

Mr. SEWARD said that since the foundation of the Government no appropriation bill has originated in the Senate. It was an ancient and established principle Senate. It was an ancient and established principle that the money of the people shall not be drawn from the public treasury without the consent of the Representatives of the people. This conservative feature was borrowed from the British Constitution as necessary to secure public liberty, and the spirit of the Constitution requires that the old-established plan shall be adhered to.

Mr. HUNTER denied that there was any difference, so far as the question of power was concerned, between bills for the relief of individuals and general appropriation bills. If the Senate could originate the French Spoliation bill, appropriating millions of dollars, why not one for the Military Academy!

Messrs, TOOMBS and TOUCEY supported the

Mesers, SUMNER and WILSON opposed it. Mr. Mesers, SUMNER and WILSON opposed it. Mr. Summer said it was an inopportune time to propose such a great change for the first time when the popular branch of Congress promised to differ from the Senate on great questions of national policy.

The resolution was adopted—the object being to prevent a bill involving millions being hurriedly acted upon at the close of the session, sometimes without being read.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GROW gave notice of his intention to introduce tell to secure Homesteads to actual settlers.

Mr. MILLSON gave notice of the introduction of a fill to repeal the act authorizing the establishment of he Naval Board.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint Standing committees.

Committees.

Mr. PENNINGTON, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter had expressed his high appreciation of the courtesy, and would be happy to cooperate with Congress in any measures premotive of the public interests.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, moved a reconsideration of the resolution for the election of printer. Agreed

by 102 against 81.
Mr. CAMPBELL of Obio, made an ineffectual effort to consider the Senate's joint resolution for the relief of the poor of Washington and Georgetown. The question then recurred on the resolution forthDEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan, 7-p. m.
The Democrats of Merrimack County held an immense meeting in this city this afternoon. It has been snowing violently all day, yet multitudes of people have poured into the place and filled Phenix and Depot have poured into the place and filed Phenix and Depot Halls to overflewing. At the former place speeches were made by Col. Weller of California, Orr of South Carolina, and Gen. Lane of Oregon, and at the latter by Gov. Cobb of Georgia, Mr. Lovejoy of Massachusetts, and by the Hon. John S. Wells of this State. The Democrats claim, notwithstanding the storm, equal, if not superior numbers, to the opposition.

The speaking will be resumed this evening, when large additional delegations from other places will be present.

DEATH OF JUDGE BYINGTON OF MASS.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856. Judge Horatio Byington of the Massachusetts Com-mon Pleas Court, died yesterday at his residence in Stockbridge.

S ow fell in this city steadily from 8 to 12 o'clock

to-day, when it was succeeded by a heavy rain-storm, a thick fog, and indications of a general thaw.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.
No. 47—Patrick McLaughlin agt. James M. Swann
t al. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the
lourt, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs, and remanding the cause with

ons to award venire facias de nevo. 46—James A. Abbott et al. agt. The Essex Co. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massa-

chusetts, with costs.

No. 42—Ship Howard, etc., Wm. F. Schmidt et al., claimants and appellants, agt. Frederick Wissman. Justice Caton delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York, and remanding the cause ith directions to dismiss the libel, with costs. No. 57—Argument continued by the Hon. George E.

Badger, for defendant.

No. 59—John J. Orton, appellant, agt. George
Smith. Argument commenced by Mr. Lynde for the
appellant, and continued by Mr. Brown of Wisconsin
for the appellee.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

A collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railread, a half mile west of this place, last night, between the Eastern and Western Express trains. The track-man baggageman, fireman and one other man were killed, and an engineer, brakeman and train-boy each had a leg broken. The baggage-car of the Eastern train was burned, with all the baggage and the mails.

THE WEATHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

An inch of snow fell here last night. This morning it has changed to rain—freezing as it falls.

A meeting of merchants is now in session to provide means for opening the channel through the ice in

vide means for opening the channel through the river.

The ice-boat is engaged breaking her way down to the steamer City of New-York from Boston, frozen in near Red Bank, with her propeller broken.

The rain extends in every direction as far as heard from from the south, and as far west as Louisville.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

We are having a brisk snow storm this forenoon.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

Early this morning the weather here was freezing cold, but it is warmer now, and rain is falling. There is much ice, and the streets are in a dangerous cons much ice, and the streets are in a dangerous cou

We had a storm of snow and sleet this morning; it is now raining heavily. The necessary funds having been subscribed, strong efforts are being made to open Baltimore Harbor, and it is expected that navigation will be resumed in a few days. ill be resumed in a few days. We have no mail this morning south of Washington.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.
A foot of snow fell here yesterday. The weather is now moderating, with indications of a general thaw. There are no hopes of the Mississippi opening for two week yet. The railroads are all clear in this vi-BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

The weather is milder, with indications of a thaw.

Trains came through on the Central and Lake Shore roads to-day, and they will be run regularly to-morrow. The railroads are all clear to Chicago.

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

Bostos, Thursday, Feb 7, 1856,
The brig Acorn, from St. Domingo for New-York,
arrived at Newport yesterday with loss of foretopgallantmast, sails split, &c.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

By Our Own Reporters.
SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The PRESIDENT this morning announced the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message which treats of the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It consists of the following Senators: Messrs. Richardson, Madden and

A VACANCY IN THE REGENCY.

A communication from the Hon. P. S. Van Renselner was read by the Clerk this morning, resigning his position as a Regent of the University. The reason assigned is his contemplated long absence from the THE SEAMAN'S FUND AND RETREAT.

drustees of this institution, which goes into a full history of its organization, until in 1831 the contributions of the sailors were separated from the tax of the emigrant. They say that at that time a careful investigation and estimate was made of the relative amount previously paid by seamen into the joint fund, and the amounts expended for them in board, nursing and physicals for any the large in the part of the contributions of the contributions. previously paid by seamen into the joint fund, and the mrounts expended for them in board, nursing and physi-chan's fees, and the balance in favor of the seamen, contributed by their hard earnings and belonging to them, was found to be upward of \$341,000. That in the years 1838 and 1837 the Trus-tees, having obtained a loan of \$45,000 from the Passenger Fund, which had been before constituted the joint fund which had been called the Mariner's Find. That in the year 1847 the Trustees having been called upon by the Commissioners of Health, who had control of the Passenger Fund, to pay up the lonn, gaid on account \$46,100 it. That hy an act of the Lade lame of 1947, the Scaman's Fund and Retreat was discharaed from the payment of the balance, and \$10,000 of the said \$16,166 is alroady peid was appropriated to the Mariner's Family Asylum. That the remaining \$5,106 is was, by an Act of 1849, repaid to the Trustees. That while high \$57,000 has been repaid to the Sailor out of a principal of \$241,000, and large arrearages sctually due to him, the Commissioners of Emigration have for several years past presented claims to the Trustees of the Retreat for alleged maintenance and modical treatment of sick and disabled seamen received by the Commissioners at their Hospital under Quarantine regulations. That the Trustees have uniformly resisted these claims; but, to avoid litigations, they now sak for the passage of a law which will set at rest the "vexed question."

POOR HOUSES AND JAILS.

In the Committee of the Whole the following resolution was taken up for consideration:

In the Committee of the Whole the following resour-tion was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That a Committee of three from the Senate be ap-pointed by the President to visit, after the adjournment of the Legislature, all charitable Institutions supported or assisted by the State, and of all city and county poor, and work houses in fails; and said Committee shall have been recognized by the constraint of the analysis of the same in the conduct of the tures, their methods of instruction, and the government, treat ment and management of their immates; the conduct of trustees, Directors and other officers of the same, and all other the said establishments; and all persons in any manner con-cted therewith, shall give all such information as the Com-tine may request. And that the said Committee have power sens for persons and papers, and to take testimony. Messrs. SPENCER and KELLY opposed the reso-

Messrs. SPENCER and RELET opposed in the new messrs. Below the first provides for a commission of three, instead of a legislative committee.

Messrs. SICKLES, WADSWORTH and C. P. SMITH sustained the resolution, and it was adopted a a substitute for the bill.

a substitute for the bill.

A RELIEF BILL.

The bill for relief of M. L. Ross was next taken up. This bill was debated by Mesers. SICKLES and BROOKS, the former in favor of having all claims referred to the Canal Board for action and decision; and the latter in favor of the Legislature adjulicating all claims against the State. Notwithstanding the State officers were his political friends, he was not prepared to place implied confidence in their capacity and independ on these cases.

State officers were as pointed including was no perfect to place implied confidence in their capacity and indigment in these cases.

Mr. SICKLES remarked that although he opposed the election of the present State officers, had he known that their political friends had so little confidence in their honesty and capacity, he should have opposed them much more stoutly.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. S. said that it was a well known fact that the great State of New-York—and, indeed, any State, for that matter—was the poorest paymaster and meanest debtor on the face of the earth. If a man, whether poor or rich, owes you \$50, you can go to a court, procure a summons, and bring him up in a week: and, if your debt be a good one, you will get your money. But, on the contrary, if the State owes you \$50 or \$1,000, you must come to it and pray it to pay your and the general principle is, that you must continue to pray, till, after the lapse of years, it is graciously pleased to hear your prayor. The poor man, especially, having a claim against the State, is indeed to be pitted.

The bill was finally passed to a third reading.

THE GOVERSORD SOF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. BHOOKS, the following resolu-

THE GOVERSORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.
On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the following resolu-

On morson of Art. Discours, the following resolu-tion was adopted:

Emoted That the Governors of the Alms-House, in the City of New-York, and the Commissioners of Emigration in the City of New-York, be repulsed to report to the Senate, as their earliest convenience, the Items of expense contected with the personal alministration of their respective departments, speci-ty is how much is paid officers and spens for salaries, how much for reads, the names of sundayees, and the say of each

stached. Also, whether, in the judgment of the two Departments, the consolidation of the Board of Ten Governors an

E. Kug and their associates, by the name of th York Hydropathic Medical College, to be loc the City of New-York, for the purpose of promoting medical science. The corporation to have power to held and convey real and personal estate to the amount of \$200,000. The College to be subject to the visita-tian of the Regents of the University. Mr. H. moved to refer this bill to the Judiciary Com-

Mr. BRADFORD, Chairman of the Committee on fedical Societies, insisted on the bill being referred to is committee.

Mr. BROOKS asked the Senator if he was in favor

Mr. BRADFORD was in favor of whatever is right.
Mr. BROOKS—Then the Senator is non-committal and I shall vote against referring the bill to his com-

Mr. HALSTEAD remarked that the reason he moved it to the Judciary Committee was that the Senator from the XXIIId (Mr. Bradford) had told him that he

from the XXIIId (Mr. Bradford) had told him that he would never consent to report such a bill.

The Senate refused, by a vote of 8 to 15, to refer it to the Committee on Medical Societies; and it was sent to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GIVING PREFERENCE TO CERTAIN CASES.

Mr. NOXON brought in a bill which provides that cases arising on habeas corpus, or by petition, or actions to obtain the custody of infants, shall have a preference in any court in which they may be pending, and may be moved out of their order on the calendar at any time, by either party.

at any time, by either party.

ASSEMBLY.

CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. BREVOORT intends to bring in a bill to protect citizens of the City of New-York against the imposition of Railroad Companies. It provides:

Section I. Any Railroad Company, or any employee thereof or other person who shall obstruct the highway or street through which a railrhad may pass, by pilms up snow or other material in clearing the railread track, shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than firty deliars for each offense; such fine to be recovered in any Court compening to try the same, and all fines so recovered shall be paid over to the proper officers of the City Hospital for the benefit of the same.

the same.

SEC 2 This Act shall take effect immediately.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PAYNE in the chair, and disposed of, as noted, the ollowing bills: To repeal the act providing for the more effectua

drainage of Tenawanda Swamp. Ordered to a third To incorporate the Spraker's Basin Suspension Bridge Company. Third reading. To incorporate the Binghamton Suspension Foot Bridge Company.

ridge Company.
Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out the provision exempting the Company from taxation until the tolls are sufficient to pay the cost of construction and

Mr. VANDERVEER opposed the motion.
Mr. FOOT said that there was now a general bill in course of preparation relative to the taxation of incorporated companies; and he considered it inexpedient to make any special provision on the subject as contemplated in this bill. He hoped the amendment

motion was carried, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DESHLER in the chair—To incorporate the
New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the
Methodist Episcopal Church. Third reading.

For the relief of Oliver Barker and Ferris Hubbell.

Progress.

Authorizing the appraisal and payment of canal damages to Helen A. Wood and others, heirs-at-law of the estate of Benjamin H. Wood, deceased. Pro-

Mr. DEVENING in the chair-For the relief of Al-Mr. DEVENING in the chair—For the relief of Albert Marcellus. Progress,

To relinquish the title of the State to certain lands in the Town of Ripley, Chatanque Co. Third reading.

To confirm the title of Melissa E. Pinneo to land purchased of Elden Agan, an alien. Third reading.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Trimmer until Tuesday next, and Mr. Witbeck until Thursday next.

Mr. PRESCOTT in the chair—Authorising the payment of money to Thomas Wiltse, of the town of Perrirton, County of Monroe. [Third reading.

To amend the Charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. [Third reading.

Company. [Third reading.]
For the Relief of Newton Chappell. [Third reading.
Mr. MALLORY in the Chair—To amend the Revised Statutes relating to Weights and Measures.

[Progress. Requiring County Clerks and Surrogates to make transcripts of certain records and papers. [Third

To amend the act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping. Progress.

Mr. JENKINS moved that the bill to amend the Revised Statutes realative to weights and measures be recommitted to the Committee reporting it, for mendment. Carried.

Mr. MATTICE in the chair, the Committee of the

Whole took up the bill for the payment of damages to the St. Regis Indians for the sale by the State of two lands belonging to them
Mr. ODELL moved to strike clause, saying the State had been harrassed for years with claims to compensation for these islands, and last year the Legislature passed a law paying to several individuals sums far greater in the aggregate than the

individuals sums far greater in the aggregate than the islands were worth.

Mr. HOBBS claimed that the payment to other parties was no reason why the Indians holding a valid title to the island should not be paid.

Mr. ODELL said that this was the first time any claim on the part of the St. Regis Indians had been put forward. It was shown conclusively last year that Barnharit and others were the only ones in possession

of the title.

Mr. SNOW suggested that the Committee report progress, so that the House could obtain the facts

Mr. ODELL withdrew his motion, and progress was reported.

To enable Executive Officers in the City of New-

York to obtain information or proof necessary in the discharge of their duties.

On motion of Mr. E. T. WOOD, the City of Brookthe was included under the provisions of the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

To renew an appropriation to pay an award of the Canal Board to R. Nelson Geer and Chas. W. Steves.

Third reading.]
A communication was received from the Secretary
of State in answer to a resolution of the House asking
for a list of all the Savings Banks in the State.

for a 1st of all the Savings Banks in the State.

REFORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COLE—By bill, to authorize the construction of a canal bridge at Rome.

Mr. FOW LER—To authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell certain lands.

Mr. NORTHUP asked consent to move that the use of the Chamber be granted to Mr. Garrison and his Anti-Slavery friends on Saturday, evening next.

Mr. GLOVER objected.

of the Unknow.

Anti-Slavery friends on Saturday evening.

Mr. GLOVER objected.

Mr. R. H. S. HYDE reported the bill to amend the Free-School Act of Castleton and Southhold.

Mr. BRADNER—To amend the Charter of the Buffalo Trust Company. Adjourned.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON AT ALBANY. From Our Own Reporters ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

The Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at which the applicants for and opponents of a bridge at Albany appeared. Judge Parker of Albany and Counse Beach of Troy represented the remonstrants. J. H. Reynolds of Albany and H. Van Valkenburgh of Steuben appeared in behalf of the petitioners. Messrs Richardson and Kelley of the Senate Committee were present-Mr. Towne being detained north of Rome by the severe snow-storm.

Mr. Reynolds stated that he proposed to submit to the Committee a bill which, if it met their approval, he should desire presented to the Senate.

Mr. Beach, as representing the remonstrant's, desire a postponement of hearing for some reasonable length of time, or until the Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, who was familiar with the case, could attend.

Mr. Reynolds stated that he also proposed to submit to the Committee the testimony heretofore taken, and which was all embodied in documents printed by order of the Legislature.

Mr. Rir hardson of the Committee, did not deem it necessary that Mr. Spencer should be present, when it was out y proposed that documentary evidence should be sub-mitted.

Ju dge Parker deemed it necessary that the Commit-Mr. Richardson considered it hardly necessary where Only printed testimesy was received.

Ar. Beach regarded the submission of printed testimony by the handful rather a summary proceeding.

Mr. Reynolds proposed to submit the bill, and case

entire, so fa. as the side of the petitioners was concerned, and the gentlemen on the other side could have such time as the Committee deemed advisable to answer. [This bill was admitted and read.]

Mr. Richardson stated that both sides would receive a full and fair hearing at the bands of the Committee. The hill having heart was the next step was the pre-

The bill having been read, the next step was the pre-sentation of testimony. That contained in legislative documents need not be read in extense, but memo-randums or points handed into the Consuittee, and they randoms or points names into the committee, and they would examine for themselves. It did not appear to him unreasonable to have such documentary testimony presented at this time. In the matter of receiving new testimony, he regarded it necessary that the Committee be fulf. He invited both sides to hand in references to the documentary evidence they relied

Mr. Reynolds gave reference to Assembly documents. No. 198 of laws of 1845, which contained nearly all the testimony taken relative to the bridge matter from the first application down to 1845; and Senate document of 1854 for report of Senate Committee, favorable, and the additional testimony taken on that occasion. He also referred to a report made to the Massachusetts Legislature entitled "Hoosic Tunnel," printed in 1853, relative to delay in crossing the Hudson at Albany. In the matter of constitutional references he gave several references—Troy Bridge case, Wheeling Bridge case, &c. dge case, &c.

Bridge case, &c.

The bill submitted by Mr. Reynolds is very similar to the one introduced in 1845, and reported favorably by the committee then having the subject under consideration. It provides for incorporating a company to construct a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany; commissioners to be appointed to determine the location; the bridge to have a draw sufficiently large to admit of the free passage of all vessels navigating the Hudson River; the company to have a steam-tug constantly in readiness to tow vessels through free of charge, and to keep the bed of the river free of sandbars which may be formed in consequence of the crecition of piers; the Canal Board to fix rates of toil, &c.

The opponents of the measure had no evidence The opponents of the measure had no evidence ready to present, and asked an adjournment until the 22d of February, to give them time to prepare to meet the question, and also to give Mr. Spencer an opportunity to be present. Mr. Beach could not attend at an earlier day.

tend at an earlier day.

The Committee, after consultation with both parties, appointed the next meeting for the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE BRIDGE AT ALBANY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: There scarcely remains a doubt upon the mind f any intelligent citizen of this State about the expediency or the necessity of building a bridge across th Hudson River at Albany. Even the good people of Troy themselves are constrained to admit that the prosper ity of the State requires such a measure, and that they, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the State, will derive permanent advantage from the work. It is indeed an enterprize which concerns no this or that locality alone, but the whole Empire State. Albany is the great centrepot, the converging point for the Atlantic seaboard. Thither tends an im mense amount of produce seeking a maritime market. Five important railways have there their termini three on the east side and two on the west; the traffic of which, both in passengers and freight, is immense Duly fostered and encouraged, the business of these roads is capable of almost indefinite extension. They can bring to this city almost the entire trade of the great West, to the incalculable enrichment of the Empire State. But to do this every facility must be afforded to them, for other railroad companies in other States are warmly competing for that trade, and assiduously striving to guide it to their own ports. Whatsoever facilities are within their reach they are prempt to avail themselves of, and whenever they can get the advantage over us they are prompt to

And there is no denying that this break at Albany has thus far counterbalanced some of the admitted advantages of forwarding produce and other freight via Albany to New-York; for the ferry across the river has involved delay, deterioration, and expense. Indeed, the delay and deterioration are expense enough, without taking into account the dues, which are no inconsiderable item to the forwarder. the direct cost, and the still graver matters of delay and injury or waste, might long since have been avoided and our own railroads been put beyond suc cessful competion, had not certain persons under groundless apprehensious, and from a mistaken policy, opposed the reasonable proposition of bridging the Hudson at Albany. It is gratifying to know, however, that all parties are beginning to see the ques-tion in its true light, and that most probably during the present session of the Legislature, a wiser policy will be inaugurated and a new impetus be given to the trade between this city and the West. We learn that petitions, numerously and respectably signed, have been addressed to the Legislature from each of the river counties, and from other parts of the State, praying that body to take immediate action in the premises, and sanction the building of a draw-bridge at Albany for the accommodation of the passengers, and the more speedy and economical transit of the freight crossing at that point.

We do not hear that any serious opposition to the measure is contemplated in any quarter. Perhaps some may come from Troy, from the fear that that city may suffer from the partial interruption of the way up the river. The alleged injury to Troy is, however, more imaginary than real. It is designed only to build a drawbridge, which shall be kept open, except when a train is due. But there is a consideration which should be borne in mind, and which doubtless lies at the bottom of the increasing favor with which the project is received. It is very evident that transport ation, both of passengers and freight, by railroad is superceding that by water. The business of the country is to be done by railroads, and not by the river and boats. Railroads, therefore, must be accommodated as well as sloops, schooners, barges and steamboats. If the necessary conveniences for the economical dis-patch of such business are not supplied to our own roads, they will be in neighboring States, and the State will lose the profit of such traffic. Troy would feel such loss no less than other cities of this Common wealth. This tendency of produce and all other com modities to adopt the much quicker and less destruc-tive, and but little more expensive, mode of reaching an ever ready market cannot be stopped. It arises from natural causes, and must increase. It is, therefore, the part of true wisdom to fall in with it and make it subservient to the common prosperity in which every city and village must share. And it is because we believe that a bridge at Albany would improve the mode of transit, which is fast increasing in popular faver, that we desire to see that work carried out-not because we desire any injury to Troy, but the reverse. We hope the prayer of the petitioners will be granted.
February 7, 1856. MANY CITIZENS.

AMERICAN CLIMATOLOGY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tsibune. Siz: In the articles on Climatology in Tuz Tribung

of 22d and 31st January, two oz three typographica errors occur which quite change the sense of the para graphs when they are found. In case the article is reprinted, I beg they may be sorrected-perhaps they re worth the correction in any case.

In the first, speaking of the differences of mean an

nual temperature in successive years, and which are said to have a range of ten degrees of the thermometer in the Central States, it is said: "this range is not so great as in the Lake country, nor as in New-England and the South." Both the qualifying words as should be omitted-it was intended to say that the range is bar in the Lake district, New-England and the South. The diminished range north and east is an mportant, point in our temperature distribution.

In t'ne article on rain distribution, the sentence read ing, "The uniformity in the positive measures of 42" to 45 degrees" should be "42 to 45 inches."

and distinguish them from like latitudes in Europe.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Washington, Feb. L. 1856.

Washington, Feb. L. 1856.

SOUTH NEWMARKET, N. H.-ITS MANU-

FACTURES.
To the Editor of The S. Y. Tribune.

Sin: One would be led to suppose, c'u looking at a communication from this place in last Friday's Tars-UNE, ordering 104 copies of THE SMMI-WEEKLY, while there are only about 160 voters here, that we do nothing else but read THE TRIBUNE. This is not so, although very little of our time is better spent. In addition to this, there is a large number of daily and weekly papers taken. Although our town is so small, I will venture to say there is not another town in the State of the same number of inhabitants which turns eat as much machinery. Here is located the celebrated tool establishment of the Swamscot Machino Company, manufacturing machinists tools of every description, and steam-engines of various sizes. During the past year they have manufactured over 2,000,000 feet of gas-pipe, beside fittings of all kinds, both iron and composition. They have manufactured during the same time over 300 tuns of boilers and ship-tanks of every description. The Newmarket Iron Foundery is also located here, which turned out during the same time over 4,000 stoves, beside a large lot of heavy machinery. They also cast and prepare for use the castings used in A. W. Ladd's piano-fortes. Both of these establishments are under the management of Amos Paul, a man who, by his industry, integrity and strict temperance habits, has accumulated a handsome fortune, and established for himself and this place a reputation that will be remembered when he is no more.

Necessarket, N. H., Feb. 4, 1856. weekly papers taken. Although our town is so small,

he is no more.

Newwarket, N. H., Feb. 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Trybuse.

Sur: I see your paper is med the insthrument of exposeing all kinds rascality. In looking over its pages, it is amuseing to see the story of Bridget Roy, the poor cratur complaning of the manner in which hur misthress trats her. She dun well to sign the pledge. I suppose when I bigain to complane how I was chated and baten and every thing else that a poor mother's soul could think of in this infarnal city. If those poor felles that talk so much about how others are chated would only take up my case and expose these litle shops where the divil hangs out on a red flag; and where inside you will see a lot of Fellos selling and huying, as they call them fine gold watches. But one bright freety mornin when this poor soul came in from the State of Jersey with a pocket full of bills, he was comeing allong the Brodest street in this city, and the divil led me into these litle infernal hols, where jewelry is sold cheaper than in Platte' large store in Doublin. After I got in, litle thinking what the divils were about, I bid \$40 on the gold watch, got struck off for me: paid my \$40 that my poor bones swetch many a day for; and would you bleve it, they made a brass watch of it, and made me take an ould silver watch not wreth fifty cents, when they got the money. All was sold—no more till to-morrow—shut the door—and out with ye all. Off I went, and in two hours for the life of me I could not find the spot. And this kind of business is allowed in your city, where you have such an angellic City Government. If Mr. Franking would now only complane of these things—and if Bridget Roy had such as loss to think on, she could not sleep as well as after a bottle of Beer. Mr. Tranking tell the Mayer to help me, as he gets paid fors uch labor.

I remaine, Yours &c.

JAMES HAGERTY, No. 272 sth-av.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.

We are rejoiced when a manager bethinks himself now and then of reviving some kind old comedy. Surfeited as we are with French fricandeaux and ragouts, it is pleasant to sit down occasionally to a little of that fare that good old people before us loved, and good old actors before our time played. We went, then, to the Varieties last evening with an expectation of enjoyment which if not, owing to we trust the temporary illness of the fair manageress, fully realized, was cortainly not disappointed.

What the "Vicar of Wakefield" is to novels "She Stoops to Conquer" is to plays. Both seem in every scene full of the personal peculiarities of Goldsmithhis simplicity, good nature, thoughtlessness, vanity and charity, and softness of heart-and to have been derived from incidents and characters that fell under his own observation in youth and had been turned in his mind for years. The "Vicar of Wakefield" is the first book out of which foreigners are taught English, as Fenelon is the first out of which we are taught French, and "She Stoops to Conquer" the first play to which the stranger to our tongue is introduced, as is one of Mo-

liere's the first comedy we are taught to learn. When the curtain rises on this play and the old English couple enter, we feel as if visiting some old spot full of gentle age. It scarcely needs surround It is one of those pleasant pictures of human nature which we see now and then so delightfully and truly reflected in the mirror of the stage, and which reward

the play-goer for much empty show and vile nonsense. The character of Miss Hardcastle is one of the most beautiful in the whole range of comedy, presenting, as it does, a picture of a young and beautiful girl, without the guile or cunning or art which is so soon taught in town, but full of that sweet archnes vivacity which belongs naturally to woman in her youth and joyousness, and is her airiest charm. We should fancy the part specially suited to Miss Keenes and even struggling as she was last night with illness, eccasional beauties broke through it. But she naturally lacked much of that gayety of heart which she would have worn in her perfect form.

Mr. Bass bore himself like an old squire, and hie personation, though wanting some shades more of genial softness to create the full sympathy it should awaken, was on the whole most excellent. cacy with which the kind-heartedness and feeling of what became the gentleman in his own house got the better of his rising anger at the rudeness of young Morlow and Hastings, was very beautifully portrayed. and you could see the wrath on the old man's coun tenance stealing gradually into a polished smile.

Mr. Johnston's was a capital picture of Long Lumpkin. His self-enjoyment of his own fun was hardly sufficiently rich, but he threw great spirit into the part, and was the wild, uncultivated, spoiled, goodnatured over-grown boy that Goldsmith drew to the life. Meszrs. Jordan and Chandler, who played Young Morlow and Hastings, had not scope for acting, the parts being barely above the line of walking gentlemen. but they performed what was set for them very creditably. In the afterpiece, Mr. Johnston's personation of a retired coachman was most truthful and natural, and filled the house with merriment.

We were glad to find in the region of dance the pas" replaced by a character dance. These pas are well for a time, as exhibiting the excellence of the methode of a danseuse, but they are mere exhibitions of skill and power, exhibiting the steadiness of a plomb and the ease with which the difficulties of art may be surmounted—not manifestations of inventive fancy and lively sensation. We never care to see human beings turned into whirligigs, or elegant shapes distorted into a pair of tongs in motion or a jumper o stilts. The idea of exertion should never be permitted to enter the head. Dance should be apparently un-studied and spontaneous—a bound of delight and movement of joy. In national dance alone the viva-cious impulse of the animal spirits find vent. M'lle Franck is a danseuse of much excellence, and if she does not reach the highest phases of her art, performs what she attempts with case and elegance. She has not the clasticity of muscle requisite to the performance of tours de force, but she has sufficient delicate flexibility to round off the stiff angular attitude of French posturing and to conceal the mechanism of art, even in its mechanical exercise, by the flowing phrase of the poetry of

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening, and after transacting some unimportant business decided to illuminate the Old Wigwam on the oceasion of the approaching Anniversary of Washington's

In the next paragraph, accounting for the deficiency of rain near the lakes and on the sea coast, it was intended to say that "their cooling effect preventing the excessive saturation and heavy falls of rain," etc., was the cause, and not that this cooling effect "does not prevent," etc., as it now reads. The last point is believed to be the most important in the laws which control the